

EXCERPTA MEDICA SER 8 Vol 12/2 Neurology Feb 59

1239. NEUROTIC CONDITIONS PROVOKED BY OVERSTRESSING OF THE INHIBITORY PROCESS UNDER CONDITIONS OF FREE MOTOR ACTIVITY -
Manifestari nevrotice provocate prin supraîncordarea procesului inhibitor
in condițiile activității motorii libere - Ungher J., Predescu I. and
Zahariade S. - STUD. CERC. NEUROL. 1957, 2/2 (185-203) Tables 5

The influence of overstressing the process of active inhibition was studied by prolonging up to 5 min. the action of a conditioned inhibitory stimulus in dogs in which situation-conditioned reflexes had been established, while they were allowed to move about freely. The exaggerated tension of the inhibitory process caused behaviour changes such as food refusal, motor agitation, polypnoea, increased frequency of micturition, plaintive howling, and disturbances of the established conditioned behaviour. Sometimes a paroxysmal condition appeared, showing the features of a motor reaction of hysterical type.

Voiculescu - Bucharest

RUMANIA / Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological).
Digestion. T

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 13, 1958, No. 60427

Author : Ungher, J.; Volanschi, D.

Inst : Rumanian Academy, Institute of Neurology

Title : The Appetite as a Reflection of Conditioned and Un-
conditioned Excitation of the Alimentary Structure

Orig Pub : Studii si certari neurol. Acad. RPR. Inst. neurol.,
1957, 2, No 3, 339-343

Abstract : No abstract given

Card 1/1

CRIGHEL, E.; UNGHER, Julia

Considerations on abdominal epilepsy. Rumanian M. Rev. 3 no.3:
77-80 JI-S '59.

1. "I.P.Pavlov" Institute of Neurology of the R.P.R. Academy,
Bucharest, Director Acad.: A. Kreindler.

(EPILEPSY)

(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 2 Vol 13/5 Physiology May 60

2446. EXPERIMENTAL DATA ON TRANSFORMATION OF CERTAIN ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS HAVING POSITIVE ALIMENTARY SIGNIFICANCE INTO NEGATIVE FACTORS FOLLOWING REDUCTION OF EXCITABILITY OF THE 'FEEDING CENTRE' - Date experimentale privitoare la transformarea unor factori din ambianță cu semnificație alimentară pozitivă în factori negativi prin diminuarea excitabilității structurii alimentare - Ungher J., Ciurea E. and Volanschi D. - STUD. CERCET. NEUROL., 1959, 4/1 (109-118) Graphs 3 Tables 1 illus. 3

A study of the effect of satiation on conditioned feeding reflexes in the dog was carried out by the method of Kupalov, the animals being allowed to run around freely in the laboratory. When the dogs were fed before being placed in the experimental chamber they no longer responded to the conditioned stimuli and even avoided stimuli signalling food. This tendency to avoid all stimuli that had been associated with the presentation of food persisted for several days, even when the animal was examined fasting. The mechanism of this transformation, as defined in the title, is discussed.

Voiculescu - Bucharest

CRIGHEL, E.; UNGHER, J:

The effect of auditory stimulation on bioelectrical assimilation
of the rhythm of intermittent light stimulation. Rev. sci. med.
5 no.3/4:133-138 '60.
(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY physiol.)
(REFLEX CONDITIONED)

UNGER, J.; CIUREA, E.; VOLANSCHI, D.

Disorders of higher nervous activity and autonomic nervous manifestations
in experimentally induced neurotic conditions in dogs. Rev. sci. med.
6 no.3/4:207-209 '61.

(NEUROSES experimental) (CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM physiology)
(AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM physiology)

WNGHER, J.

1. [Illegible text]

2. [Illegible text]

3. [Illegible text]

4. [Illegible text]

5. [Illegible text]

6. [Illegible text]

7. [Illegible text]

8. [Illegible text]

9. [Illegible text]

10. [Illegible text]

11. [Illegible text]

12. [Illegible text]

13. [Illegible text]

14. [Illegible text]

15. [Illegible text]

16. [Illegible text]

17. [Illegible text]

18. [Illegible text]

19. [Illegible text]

20. [Illegible text]

21. [Illegible text]

22. [Illegible text]

23. [Illegible text]

24. [Illegible text]

25. [Illegible text]

26. [Illegible text]

27. [Illegible text]

28. [Illegible text]

29. [Illegible text]

30. [Illegible text]

31. [Illegible text]

32. [Illegible text]

33. [Illegible text]

34. [Illegible text]

35. [Illegible text]

36. [Illegible text]

37. [Illegible text]

38. [Illegible text]

39. [Illegible text]

40. [Illegible text]

41. [Illegible text]

42. [Illegible text]

43. [Illegible text]

44. [Illegible text]

45. [Illegible text]

46. [Illegible text]

47. [Illegible text]

48. [Illegible text]

49. [Illegible text]

50. [Illegible text]

51. [Illegible text]

52. [Illegible text]

53. [Illegible text]

54. [Illegible text]

55. [Illegible text]

56. [Illegible text]

57. [Illegible text]

58. [Illegible text]

59. [Illegible text]

60. [Illegible text]

61. [Illegible text]

62. [Illegible text]

63. [Illegible text]

64. [Illegible text]

65. [Illegible text]

66. [Illegible text]

67. [Illegible text]

68. [Illegible text]

69. [Illegible text]

70. [Illegible text]

71. [Illegible text]

72. [Illegible text]

73. [Illegible text]

74. [Illegible text]

75. [Illegible text]

76. [Illegible text]

77. [Illegible text]

78. [Illegible text]

79. [Illegible text]

80. [Illegible text]

81. [Illegible text]

82. [Illegible text]

83. [Illegible text]

84. [Illegible text]

85. [Illegible text]

86. [Illegible text]

87. [Illegible text]

88. [Illegible text]

89. [Illegible text]

90. [Illegible text]

91. [Illegible text]

92. [Illegible text]

93. [Illegible text]

94. [Illegible text]

95. [Illegible text]

96. [Illegible text]

97. [Illegible text]

98. [Illegible text]

99. [Illegible text]

100. [Illegible text]

UNGHER, J.; VOLANSCHI, D.; CIUREA, E.

Delayed response in normal dogs and in dogs with subcortical lesions of the ascending unspecific reticular and thalamic projection systems. *Activ. nerv. sup.* 4 no.1:9-16 '62.

1. Inst. of Neurology (I. P. Pavlov), Fumanian Academy of Sciences (dir. prof. A. Kreindler)

(REFLEX CONDITIONED) (THALAMUS physiol)
(BRAIN STEM physiol)

UNGHER, L; STOICA, I.; KREINDLER, A.

Studies on respiratory and motor components of the defense reflex and the effect of convulsive paroxysms on these components. p. 761.
COMUNICARILE. Bucuresti. Vol. 5, no. 4, Apr. 1955

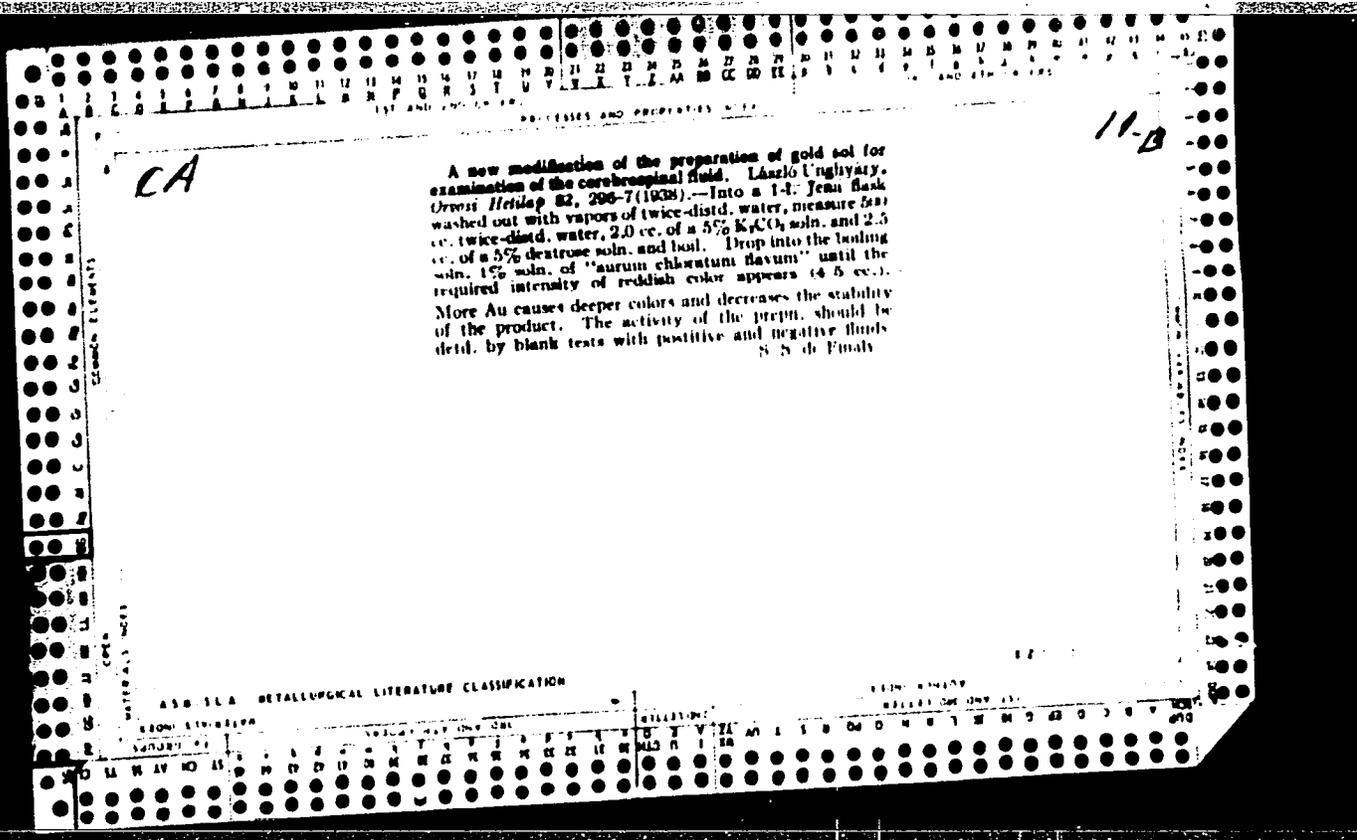
SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 2,
February 1956

UNGER, Yu. [Unghar, Yu.]; VOLANSKIY, D. [Volanschi, D.]; CHURYA, E.
[Ciurea, E.]; APPEL', E. [Appel, E.]

Changes in higher nervous activity and the electrical activity
of the brain in dogs in experimental lesion of the nonspecific
nuclei of the optic thalamus. Nauch. trudy Inst. nevr. AMN SSSR
no.1:382-394 '60. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Institut neurologii imeni Pavlova Akademii Rumynskoy Narodnoy
Respubliki, Bukharest.

(NERVOUS SYSTEM) (OPTIC THALAMUS—SURGERY)
(CONDITIONED RESPONSE)
(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY)



UNCHVARY, L. 1949

(Inst. of Gen. Pathol. U. of Budapest)

"Electrocardiographic Diagnosis of the Disturbances of the Venous Circulation of the Heart."

Hung, Acta Physiologica, 1949 2/1-4(153-154)
Abst: Exc. Med. 11, Vol. 111, No. 6, p. 765

UNGHVARY, L. 1951

(Pathophysiol. Inst. U. of Budapest)

Method for Determination of the Length of Isometric and isotonic Contraction of the Ven-
tricle."

Z. Kreislforsch. 1951 40/19-20 (585-592)
Abst: Exc. Med. 11, Vol. 5, No. 7, p. 811

UNGHVARY, L.:GRYNAEUS, T.

Simple titrimetric determination of total protein in spinal fluid.
Kiserletes orvostud. 4 no. 5:380-382 Oct 1952. (CML 23:5)

1. Doctor for Unghvary. 2. Research Institute of Balneology and
Pathophysiology Institute, Budapest Medical University and Fehervari-
uti Dispensary.

UNGHVARY, L.

Plane and spatial deviations of the Q and S waves during phases of
of cardiac development and the relation to the R and S waves. *Magy.*
belorv. arch. 5 no.3:102-105 Sept 1952. (CJML 25:5)

1. Prof. Doctor. 2. National Balneological Research Institute (Head
-- Head Physician Dr. Odon Schulhof) and Institute of Pathophysiology
(Director -- Prof. Dr. Jozsef Sos) of Budapest Medical University.

UNGHVARY, L.;SCHULTHEISZ, E. FARKAS, F.

Procedure for the determination of hemoglobin. Orv. hetil. 93 no.
17:512-513 27 Apr 1952. (CML 23:3)

1. Doctors except for Farkas. 2. Fehervari-ut Metropolitan Con-
sultation Clinic (Director -- Dr. Robert Kiralyhegyi).

UNGHVARY, L.; SOMLO, E.; TAMAS, G.

Oscillometry of pulse and cardiac output in hypertonia. Orv. hetil.
93 no. 38:1094-1095 21 Sept 1952. (CLML 23:5)

1. Doctor for Unghvary and Somlo. 2. Institute of Pathophysiology
(Director -- Prof. Dr. Jozsef Sos).

ONIANI, T.N.; UNGIADZE, A.A.

Nature of postactivation potentiation and depression of the
nerve-muscle transmission of excitation. Zhur. evol. biokhim.
i fiziol. 1 no. 6:516-522 N-D '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Laboratoriya ontogeneza nervnoy deyatel'nosti Instituta
fiziologii AN Gruzinskoy SSR, Tbilisi.

ONIANI, T.N.; UNGIADZE, A.A.

Effect of the stretch of muscle on its functional properties.
Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 33 no. 2:453-460 F '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut fiziologii AN GruzSSR. Predstavleno chlenom-
korrespondentom AN GruzSSR S.P.Narikashvili.

ONIANI, T.N.; UNGIADZE, A.A.

Effect of muscle stretching on the functional state of the
myoneural junction. Fiziol. zhur. 50 no.5:587-592 My '64.
(MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut fiziologii AN Gruzinskoy SSR, Tbilisi.

AKHANOV, V.S., inzhener; UNGIADZE, A.D.

Using mortar pumping machinery in repairing building façades
in low temperatures. Gor.khoz. Mosk. 30 no.2:36-37 F '56.

(MIRA 9:6)

1.Akademiya kommunal'nogo khozyaystva imeni Pamfilova (for
Akhanov).2.Upravlyayushchiy remontno-stroitel'nyy Kominternovskogo
rayona g.Moskvy (for Ungiadze).

(Plastering--Cold weather conditions)

UNGIA DZE, E.M.

UNGIA DZE E.M.

NORAKIDZE, G.K.

9(5) **PLANS I SOME REVISIONS** SW/1/63

Abstracts and Bibliography, No. 5116, Institut polytechnique Minéral et électrochimique
Electrochimie du magnésium, t. 1 (Electrochemistry of Magnesium, Vol. 1) rev. 1.
Institut Min. et Chim. Ind. 1977. 511 p. 9,000 copies printed.
Additional Supporting Agency: Institut. Ouzbékou politekhnikeskoy Institut.
Institut Tekhnologicheskoy Elektrokhimicheskoy Przemly.

Ed.: I.F. Shagapov; M. of Publishing House: O.F. Shagapov; Push. M.:
A.S. Push.

REMARK: This book is intended for specialists working in the field of magnesium
technology and related fields.

CONTENTS: This collection of articles presents work accomplished recently in the
field of magnesium electrochemistry. The two main objectives of research were:
new industrial methods for the preparation of high-purity magnesium, and the
utilization of low-grade ores and magnesium wastes. Special attention is given
to the

Electrochemistry of Magnesium, Vol. 1 SW/1/63

In the low-grade magnesium ores of the Urals (the deposits situated near the Rumertsk
industrial center) the production of electrolytic magnesium is of primary interest
to the Georgia S.S.R. This process rich magnesium ores and an abundance of hydro-
electric power. One chapter is devoted to the diffusion of magnesium in hydro-
alloys in different media, the preparation of a variety of compounds of Mg,
and 7 other magnesium. Results of research in this aspect of compounds of Mg,
alloys led to the construction of plants for the production of potassium per-
magnate at the Rustaveli factory (Rustaveli Factory of Potassium Per-
magnate). New electrochemical methods for the production of magnesium per-
magnate were developed by Academics B.I. Agladze, the Academy of Sciences,
Georgia S.S.R. Jointly with colleagues of the Rustaveli workers from the Rustaveli
factory moved (Zestafoni Factory Plant) several papers on the cathodic
and anodic behavior of magnesium and related problems. Several papers on the cathodic
deposition of magnesium and related problems were contributed by the
Departments of Applied Chemistry and Electrochemistry and Electrochemistry of the
Georgia S.S.R. and the Chair of Electrochemical Technology, Georgian Polytechnical
Institute.

Electrochemistry of Magnesium, Vol. 1 SW/1/63

- Ch. IV. Agladze, B.I., and G.K. Borzhilova. Thermal Production of
Magnesium From Its Alloys in a Vacuum 303
- 1. Production of magnesium from its alloys by vaporization in a vacuum 305
- 2. Effect of carbon on the vaporization of magnesium from ferro-
magnesium containing carbon 305
- Ch. V. Agladze, B.I., and B.B. Muchalidze. The Electrolysis of Magnesium
Chloride and the Purification of Ferrumagnesium 319
- 1. Electrolytic production of metallic magnesium from chloride solutions 321
- 2. Electrolytic purification of ferrumagnesium in chloride electrolyte 315
- Ch. VI. Agladze, B.I., and Ye. M. Pechenabril. Effect of Certain Additives
on the Cathodic Deposition of Magnesium 375
- 1. Effect of lead, aluminum, arsenic, antimony, and sodium on the pro-
duction of electrolytic magnesium 377
- 2. Effect of phosphorus on the production of electrolytic magnesium 377
- Ch. VII. Agladze, B.I., and B.M. Imedzva. Effect of Various Factors on
the Cathodic Deposition of Magnesium 385
- 1. Effect of current density on the electrolytic production of magnesium 387

Card 5/6

SOV/137-58-9-18766

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 9, p 88 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Agladze, R.I., Ungiadze, E.M.

TITLE: The Influence of Temperature, Electrolyte Concentration, and Other Factors Upon the Electrolytic Manganese Recovery Process (Vliyaniye temperatury, kontsentratsii elektrolita i drugikh faktorov na protsess polucheniya elektroliticheskogo margantsa)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Elektrokhiimiya margantsa, Tbilisi, AN GruzSSR, 1957, pp 439-461

ABSTRACT: Corrections are introduced into the data on the influence of temperature, electrolyte pH, the Mn and NH₄ sulfates contents of the electrolyte, the cathode material, and the duration of electrolysis on the current efficiency in the electrical deposition of Mn. See RZhMet, 1958, Nr 8, abstract 16724.

N.P.

1. Manganese--Recovery
2. Temperature--Effectiveness
3. Electrolytes
4. Electrolysis

Card 1/1

SOV/137-58-9-18765

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 9, p 87 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Agladze, R.I., Ungiadze, E.M.

TITLE: The Influence of ~~Current~~ Density Upon the Electrolytic Recovery of Manganese (Vliyaniye plotnosti toka na protsess polucheniya margantsa elektrolizom)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Elektrokimiya margantsa. Tbilisi, AN GruzSSR, 1957, pp 407-420

ABSTRACT: A study is made of the influence of cathode current density (cd) in the electrolytic recovery of Mn from sulfate solutions of Mn and NH_4 in accordance with the concentration of Mn in the electrolyte (E), the temperature, and the pH of the E. The following is established: 1. From a standard solution containing 150-180 g $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ and 20-25 g Mn/liter having a pH of cd 7.0-7.2 and a temperature of $\sim 20^\circ\text{C}$ it is possible to separate Mn only when $\text{cd} \geq 1 \text{ amp/dm}^2$. Maximum current efficiency with these solutions was observed when cd was 2 amps/dm^2 . 2. A particularly pronounced drop in current efficiency is observed with an increase to $\text{cd} > 5 \text{ amps/dm}^2$. 3. The higher the temperature of the E, the higher the cd and the lower the

Card 1/2

SOV/137-58-9-18765

The Influence of Current Density Upon the Electrolytic Recovery (cont.)

quantity of Mn at which E will occur. 4. From solutions having an initial pH of 1.7 it is possible to recover Mn when cd is 6-10 amps/dm². 5. At high Mn in the E, an increase in cd has a lower influence upon the indices of the process of electrolysis. 6. The S content in the cathodic Mn increases with increasing cd.

N.P.

1. Manganese sulfates--Processing 2. Manganese--Recovery 3. Electrolytes
--Performance 4. Electric currents--Density 5. Electrolytes--Temperature factors

Card 2/2

SOV/137-58-8-16657

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 8, p 59 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Agladze, R.I., Ungiadze, E.M.

TITLE: The Influence of Reductants, Surface-active Substances, and Oxidizers on the Electrolytic Manganese-precipitation Process (Vliyaniye vosstanoviteley, poverkhnostnoaktivnykh veshchestv i okisliteley na protsess elektroliticheskogo osazhdeniya margantsa)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Elektrokimiya margantsa. Tbilisi, AN GruzSSR, 1957, pp 421-437

ABSTRACT: An investigation is made of the effect of addition to the electrolyte (E) of SO₂, Na₂SO₃, Na₂S₂O₃, Na₂S, (NH₄)₂S, soap-root, agar agar, gelatin, and hydroxylamine. upon the process of cathodic deposition of Mn. It is established that; 1) if an E of average purity does not provide a reducing environment, it is not possible to precipitate metallic Mn therefrom by electrolysis, and if the content of reductants is higher than the optimum, they exercise a negative effect; 2) as the quantity of sulfurous reductants in the E rises, there is an increase in the S contents in the cathodic Mn; 3) absence of a reducing medium

N.P.

Electrolytes--Properties

e
th
so
Wh
root
posit

l. Mang

Card 2/2

Card 1/2

UNGIADZE, E.M.

Effect of anodic material on the formation of manganese dioxide.
Trudy Inst. prikl. khim. i elektrokhim. AN Gruz. SSR 2:161-168 '61.
(MIRA 16:8)

(Manganese oxide) (Electrolysis)

UNGIADZE, E.M.

Selecting a diaphragm for the electrolysis of manganese
sulfate. Trudy Inst.prikl.khim.i elektrokhim.AN Gruz.SSR
3:87-91 '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Manganese sulfate) (Electrolysis)

UNCIADZE, E.A.

Preparation of manganese dioxide by the electrolysis of an aqueous solution of manganese sulfate at high temperature.
Trudy Inst. prikl. khim. i elektrokhim. AN Gruz. SSR 4:29-35 '63.
(MIRA 17-5)

UNGIER, M.

~~N-Haloamides~~ VIII. The *N,N*-dibromo-*p*-azobenzenesulfonamide and *N*-bromo-*p*-azobenzenesulfonamide salts of mono- and divalent metals. A. Chłzszaszewska, B. Bielewski, R. Skowroński, J. Słowicki, and M. Ungier (Univ. Łódź, Poland). *Łódź. Towar. Nauk., Wydział III, Acta Chim.* 3, 79-85 (1958) (in English); cf. *C.A.* 52, 4530c.

—The synthesis of the Li, Mg, and Ca salts (among others) of the title compds. were prepd. ClSO_2H (786 g.) was treated at 25-30° with 136.5 g. finely powd. (PhN); during 0.5 hr., the mixt. heated with const. stirring on a boiling water bath 4 hrs., after cooling poured onto crushed ice, the ppt. filtered off, washed with warm H_2O to remove acid, and dried at 105-200° to yield 200 g. crude *p*- $\text{ClO}_2\text{S}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{N:NPh}$ (I), m. 121-3°. I heated with aq. NH_3 at 40-60° 5 hrs. yielded *p*- $\text{H}_2\text{NO}_2\text{SC}_6\text{H}_4\text{N:NPh}$ (II), m. 224-5°. II (8.5 g.) in 50 ml. *N* NaOH was treated at 20° with 8.8 g. Br during 45 min., the mixt. stirred 3 hrs at 30°, cooled, the product filtered off, washed with H_2O , dried, and recrystd. from CCl_4 to yield 83% *p*- $\text{Br}_2\text{NO}_2\text{SC}_6\text{H}_4\text{N:NPh}$ (III), m. 130-1°. Slight instability of III (Br loss) was noted over a 10-week period. III (5.2 g.) in 20 ml. H_2O was treated during 20 min. with 25 ml. *N* NaOH, the mixt. stirred 3 hrs. at 30°, and the solid crystd. from H_2O to yield 2.4 g. pure PhN:NC₆H₄SO₂NBrNa-*p* (IV). III (10.5 g.) with 8.5 g. II in 50 ml. H_2O was heated to 30°, 2 g. NaOH in 25 ml. H_2O added during 1 hr., the mixt. heated 3 hrs. at the same temp., cooled, filtered, washed with cold H_2O , and recrystd. from distd. H_2O at 50° to give 12.3 g. pure IV. The K salts were prepd. similarly to the Na salts. II (0.5 g.) in 40 ml. LiOH (0.0259 g./ml.) at 30° was treated with 4.2 g. Br during 30 min., kept 4 hrs. at 30°, and recrystd. from H_2O at 35° to give 0.4 g. glittering, red-orange cryst. Li salt. The Ca salt was prepd. by Br acting on the Ca salt of II in lime H_2O , by the action of CaO on a mixt. of II and III, and by the action of CaCl_2 or Ca(OH)_2 on the Na salt of the *N*-bromoamide. The Al₃ salt was prepd. from IV and $\text{MgCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ in H_2O . Rolland M. Waters.

7
2 May
4520 (ij)

453d

1/29

UNGIER, M.

C-2

COUNTRY : Poland
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : *Chem. Abstr.*, no. 20 1977, no. 71439

AUTHOR : Chruszczewska, A.; Melank, J.; Skowronski, R.
TITLE : Chemistry of N-halo-p-azobenzenesulfonic Acid
Derivatives

ORIG. PUB. : *Pol. J. Chem.*, 1977, 3, 79-85
ABSTRACT : Salts of N-bromo-p-azobenzene sulfonamide (I) or N-chloro-p-azobenzene sulfonamide (II) were obtained from p-azobenzene sulfonamide (III) or from N-bromo-p-azobenzene sulfonamide (IV) at 25°C during 30 minutes. After 4 hours at 100°C the mixture was cooled and poured onto ice. In such a manner p-azobenzene sulfonamide was obtained in 80% yield. *mp* 124-125°C (from CCl₄), which when warmed to 200°C melted at 160-165°C. A solution of NH₃ yielded II, *mp* 224-225°C. Into a solution of 0.025 moles

of N-bromo-p-azobenzene sulfonamide (I) in 0.05 moles of a solution of NaOH (25°C) were added 0.025 moles of NaCl over 45 minutes; after keeping the mixture for 30 minutes about 30% of I was obtained. Into 0.025 mole of I in 20 ml H₂O were added over 25 minutes 25 ml of 1M NaOH. After stirring for 3 hours at 10°C the precipitate was separated and recrystallized 2, 4, 6 of Me at 50°C. This procedure yielded 2, 4, 6 of Me Na salt of I (IV). IV was also obtained (12.3 g yield) by the addition of a solution

of 0.05 mole NaOH in 25 ml water to a suspension of 0.025 mole III and 0.025 mole II in 50 ml H₂O and by keeping the mixture for 3 hours at 10°C. A suspension of 0.025 mole II in 45 ml of 0.05 molar solution of NaOH were added over 30 minutes (100°C) and recrystallization of the residue from water at 25°C yielded V. V may be also obtained from a mixture of II and III and III (by analog

CARD: 1/5

ABSTRACT :
COUNTRY : Poland
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : *Chem. Abstr.*, no. 20 1977, no. 71439

AUTHOR : Chruszczewska, A.; Melank, J.; Skowronski, R.
TITLE : Chemistry of N-halo-p-azobenzenesulfonic Acid Derivatives

ORIG. PUB. : *Pol. J. Chem.*, 1977, 3, 79-85
ABSTRACT : Salts of N-bromo-p-azobenzene sulfonamide (I) or N-chloro-p-azobenzene sulfonamide (II) were obtained from p-azobenzene sulfonamide (III) or from N-bromo-p-azobenzene sulfonamide (IV) at 25°C during 30 minutes. After 4 hours at 100°C the mixture was cooled and poured onto ice. In such a manner p-azobenzene sulfonamide was obtained in 80% yield. *mp* 124-125°C (from CCl₄), which when warmed to 200°C melted at 160-165°C. A solution of NH₃ yielded II, *mp* 224-225°C. Into a solution of 0.025 moles

of N-bromo-p-azobenzene sulfonamide (I) in 0.05 moles of a solution of NaOH (25°C) were added 0.025 moles of NaCl over 45 minutes; after keeping the mixture for 30 minutes about 30% of I was obtained. Into 0.025 mole of I in 20 ml H₂O were added over 25 minutes 25 ml of 1M NaOH. After stirring for 3 hours at 10°C the precipitate was separated and recrystallized 2, 4, 6 of Me at 50°C. This procedure yielded 2, 4, 6 of Me Na salt of I (IV). IV was also obtained (12.3 g yield) by the addition of a solution

of 0.05 mole NaOH in 25 ml water to a suspension of 0.025 mole III and 0.025 mole II in 50 ml H₂O and by keeping the mixture for 3 hours at 10°C. A suspension of 0.025 mole II in 45 ml of 0.05 molar solution of NaOH were added over 30 minutes (100°C) and recrystallization of the residue from water at 25°C yielded V. V may be also obtained from a mixture of II and III and III (by analog

CARD: 2/5

ABSTRACT :
COUNTRY : Poland
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : *Chem. Abstr.*, no. 20 1977, no. 71439

AUTHOR : Chruszczewska, A.; Melank, J.; Skowronski, R.
TITLE : Chemistry of N-halo-p-azobenzenesulfonic Acid Derivatives

ORIG. PUB. : *Pol. J. Chem.*, 1977, 3, 79-85
ABSTRACT : Salts of N-bromo-p-azobenzene sulfonamide (I) or N-chloro-p-azobenzene sulfonamide (II) were obtained from p-azobenzene sulfonamide (III) or from N-bromo-p-azobenzene sulfonamide (IV) at 25°C during 30 minutes. After 4 hours at 100°C the mixture was cooled and poured onto ice. In such a manner p-azobenzene sulfonamide was obtained in 80% yield. *mp* 124-125°C (from CCl₄), which when warmed to 200°C melted at 160-165°C. A solution of NH₃ yielded II, *mp* 224-225°C. Into a solution of 0.025 moles

of N-bromo-p-azobenzene sulfonamide (I) in 0.05 moles of a solution of NaOH (25°C) were added 0.025 moles of NaCl over 45 minutes; after keeping the mixture for 30 minutes about 30% of I was obtained. Into 0.025 mole of I in 20 ml H₂O were added over 25 minutes 25 ml of 1M NaOH. After stirring for 3 hours at 10°C the precipitate was separated and recrystallized 2, 4, 6 of Me at 50°C. This procedure yielded 2, 4, 6 of Me Na salt of I (IV). IV was also obtained (12.3 g yield) by the addition of a solution

of 0.05 mole NaOH in 25 ml water to a suspension of 0.025 mole III and 0.025 mole II in 50 ml H₂O and by keeping the mixture for 3 hours at 10°C. A suspension of 0.025 mole II in 45 ml of 0.05 molar solution of NaOH were added over 30 minutes (100°C) and recrystallization of the residue from water at 25°C yielded V. V may be also obtained from a mixture of II and III and III (by analog

CARD: 3/5

ABSTRACT :
COUNTRY : Poland
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : *Chem. Abstr.*, no. 20 1977, no. 71439

UNGIER, Z.

"200,000 Kilometers on a Bicycle", P. 9, (TURIST, No. 9, September 1954, Warsaw, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EBAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 3, March 1955, Uncl.

UNGR, J.

UNGR, J.

Streptomycin and surgery of pulmonary tuberculosis. Rozhl.tuberk. 10
no.5-6:116-117 1950. (CLAL 20:6)

1. Of the Lung Sanatorium of the National Health Insurance Institute
in Zamberk (Head--Frant. Mydlil,M.D.).

UNGR, Josef, MUDr.

Dispensary treatment of tuberculous diabetics. Cesk. zdravot. 6 no.3:
133-134 Apr 58.

1. Reditel lecebny tuberkulozy na Plesi.

(TUBERCULOSIS, compl.

diabetes mellitus, ambulatory management (Cz))

(DIABETES MELLITUS, compl.

tuberc., ther., ambulatory management (Cz))

VANA, D.; SLOSAREK, M.; KROPACEK, J.; UNGR, J.; KALUSOVA, J.; LICHTENBERG, J.;
VALACH, V.

Detection of Mycobacterium tuberculosis in the respiratory tract and anesthesia equipment following lung resections in tuberculosis. Cas. lek. cek. 103 no.24:656-659 12 Je'64

1. Lecelna pleni tuberkulozy v Pasece u Sternberka (reditel: doc. dr. V. Raclavsky); Tuberkulozni oddeleni KUNZ [Krajsky ustav narodniho zdravi] v Praze-Veleslavin (prednosta: doc. dr. F. Polansky); Lecelna tuberkulozy na Plesi, Nova Ves pod Plesi (reditel: MUDr. J. Ungr); I. chirurgicka klinika fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi KU [Karlovy university] v Praze (prednosta: prof. dr. J. Pavrovsky) a Ustav patologicke anatomie lekarske fakulty PU [Palackeho university] v Olomouci (prednosta: doc. dr. V. Valach).

UNGR, Stanislav, inz.

Problem of planning the static balance of a train unit.
Zel dop tech 9 no.7:204-206 '61.

UNGRAD, Z.

Annual club meetings. p. 1

OBRANCE VLASTI. Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 3, no 47, Nov. 1955

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC. Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959
Uncl.

UNGRAD, Z.

Ungrad, Z. "Workers Victory Race," the 1stth winter motorcycle contest. p.138.

SO: Monthly List of the East European Accessions. (EEAL). LC. Vol. 4,
no. 10, Oct. 1955. Uncl.

UNREAD, 2.

"Workers Victory Race," the 14th winter motorcycle contest. p. 132.
SVET NOVOSTI, Praha, Vol. 8, no. 5, Mar. 1955.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (MEML), LC, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955,
Uncl.

UNGRAD, 2.

"Let us eliminate in the time the deficiencies in the preparations for the Spartakiad! Young members of the League for Cooperation with the Army prepare carefully." p. 296.

SVET MOTORU. (Svaz pro spolupraci s armadou). Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 9, No. 10, May 1955.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 6, No. 8, August 1959.
Uncla.

INGRAD, S.

Inexpensive courses are arranged for members of the League for Cooperation with the Army; a letter from the Tatra Automobile Works in Koprivnice. p. 286.
SVET MOTOREM, Praha, Vol. 9, no. 11, May 1955.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (LEAL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955, Uncl.

UNGRAD, Z.

From the activities of regional and district automobile-motorcycle clubs in
the Hradec Kralove region. p. 354.
SVET MOTORU, Praha, Vol. 9, no. 12, June 1955.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955,
Uncl.

UNGRAD, Z.

Successfully completing the training of tractor operators. p. 366.
SVET MOTORI, Praha, Vol. 9, no. 13, June 1955.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955,
Uncl.

UNCLAS, Z.

Exhibit of the automobile industry in the Lac Nation. p. 141.
MIST MOTORS, Praha, Vol. 9, no. 14, July 1955.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (MML), L., Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955,
Uncl.

UNGRAD, Z.

"To show the Congress our capacity." p. 1119.

SVET MOTORU. (Svaz pro spolupraci s armadou). Praha, Czechoslovakia,
Vol. 9, No. 15, July 1955.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8,
August 1959.
Uncla.

Ungrad, Z.

"Shall we have atomic cars?" p.811

SVET MOTORU. (Svaz pro spolupraci s armadou) Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 9,
no. 25/26, Dec., 1955.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 9, Sept. 1959
Uncl.

Ungrad, Z.

Ungrad, Z. Brief information about clubs. p. 65.

Vol. 10, no. 3, Feb. 1956

SVET MOTORU

TECHNOLOGY

Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accessions, Vol. 6, May 1957
No. 5

Ungrad, Z.

Ungrad, Z. Only eighty-five days remain. p. 129.

Let us make preparations for our 1st congress even more resolutely; important meeting of the Central Committee of the League for Cooperations with the Army. p. 130.

-u. Delegate at the 1st congress. p. 132.

Vol. 10, no. 5, Mar. 1956
SVET MOTORU
TECHNOLOGY
Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accessions, Vol. 6, May 1957
No. 5

UNGRAD, Z.

Who breaks the stick over our heads. p. 165. (Svet Motoru. Praha. Vol. 10, no. 6, Mar. 1956)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC., Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

UNGRAD, Z.

What they said about motorism at the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. p. 166. (Svet Motoru. Praha. Vol. 10, no. 6, Mar. 1956.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) IC., Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

Ungrad, Z.

Ungrad, Z. Lesson from the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the USSR for work of the League. p. 259.

Vol. 10, no. 9, Apr. 1956
SVET MOTORU
TECHNOLOGY
Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accessions, Vol. 6, May 1957
No. 5

Ungrad, Z.

Ungrad, Z. What is "unhealthy clubism"? p. 449.

Report on the meeting of the Central Committee of the League
for Cooperation with the Army. p. 450.

Vol. 10, no. 15, July 1956
SVET MOTORU
TECHNOLOGY
Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accessions, Vol. 6, May 1957
No. 5

Ungrad, Z.

Ungrad, Z. 54,000 motorcycles. p. 545.

Vol. 10, no. 18, Aug. 1956
SVET MOTORU
TECHNOLOGY
Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accessions, Vol. 6, May 1957
No. 5

Ungrad, Z.

Ungrad, Z. The chairman helps us..p. 549

The whole world knows them; Aviation Day. p. 550.

Vol. 10, no. 18, Aug. 1956
SVET MOTORU
TECHNOLOGY
Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accessions, Vol. 6, May 1957
No. 5

UNGRAD, Z.

UNGRAD, Z. Motorists for the Army. p. 641

Vol. 10, no. 21, Oct. 1956
SVET MOTORU
TECHNOLOGY
Praha, Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accession Vol.6, no. 2, 1957

UNGRAD, Z.

UNGRAD, Z. What happens in Zizkov. p. 642.
Why I am member of the automobile-motorcycle club of the League of the
Cooperation with the Army. p. 643

Vol. 10, no. 21, Oct. 1956
SVET MOTORU
TECHNOLOGY
Praha, Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accession Vol. 6, No. 2, 1957

Ungrad, Z.

Ungrad, Z. Four letters. p. 801.

Vol. 10, no. 26, Dec. 1956

SVET MOTORU

TECHNOLOGY

Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accessions, Vol. 6, May 1957

No. 5

UNGRAD, Z.

Motorists during Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Month. p. 735. (SME
MOTORU, Vol. 10, No. 23, Nov 1956, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (MEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec 1957. Uncl.

UNGRAD, Zdenek.

Automobile and motorcycle racing should not cost millions.

Za rul. no.9:8-9 '57.

(MIRA 10:9)

(Czechoslovakia--Automobiles--Societies)

UNGRAD, Zdenek (Praga)

Training of automobile drivers by primary organizations
of the League for cooperation with the Armed forces. Za rul.
no.12:6-7 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(Czechoslovakia--Automobile drivers)

UNGRAD, Z.

Motorists in the fifth anniversary of the League for the Cooperation with the Army.

P. 113 (Motoristicka Soucasnost) Vol. 3, No. 2, May 1957, Czechoslovakia

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC. - VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

UNGRAD, Z.

May greeting from the Renault Works. p.321.
(Svet Motoru, Vol. 11, No. 11, May 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 9, Sept. 1957. Uncl.

UNGRAD, Z.

Six gold medals from the Aue Race. p.332.
(Svet Motoru, Vol. 11, No. 11, May 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 9, Sept. 1957. Uncl.

UNGRAD, Z.

99.12 percent. p.353.
(Svet Motoru, Vol. 11, No. 12, June 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EWAL) IC. Vol. 6, No. 9, Sept. 1957. Uncl.

UNGUR, Mihaly

"Electric equipment of ships" by Walter Krebs. Reviewed by
Mihaly Ungur. Jarmu mezo gep 11 no.8:317-318 Ag '64.

R/003/60/011/011/001/007
A124/A026

AUTHOR: Ungurean, N., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Modern Engineering in the Field of Macromolecules as Reflected by the International Conference on Macromolecular Chemistry in Moscow

PERIODICAL: Revista de Chimie, 1960, Vol. 11, No. 11, pp. 621 - 625

TEXT: The international conference on problems of macromolecular chemistry was convened in Moscow on June 14 - 18, 1960. Its purpose was to present the development of scientific investigations of macromolecular chemistry, i.e. the optimum production possibilities for polymers, new fields of application of polymers, the present stage of the theoretical interpretation of different phenomena and recent research methods. The conference was attended by 1,200 participants from 27 countries, and was conducted in three sections, i.e. the Synthesis of Polymers, Polymerization and Polycondensation Processes, and Chemical Transformation into Macromolecules. It was opened by speeches of the President of the Soviet Academy of Sciences A.N. Nesmeyanov, and the President of the State Committee of Chemistry V.S. Feodorov. Four general papers, i.e. by V.A. Kargin (USSR), H. Mark (USA), N.N. Semenov (USSR), and P. Doty (USA), were presented in the Plenary Sessions. Approximately 180 scientific papers, 65 of which had been of Soviet origin, were presented

Card 1/4

R/003/60/011/011/001/007

A124/A026

Modern Engineering in the Field of Macromolecules as Reflected by the International Conference on Macromolecular Chemistry in Moscow

during the conference. The Rumanian delegation presented the following papers; R. Mihail and Herscovici: "On the Formation Mechanism of Stereoregular Polymers"; L. Alexandru and L. Dascălu: "The Synthesis of Polymers by Interfacial Polycondensation"; L. Alexandru, M. Opris and A. Ciocănel: "Cyanoethylic and Aminopropylic Ethers of the Polyvinyl Alcohol"; and, O. Solomon, M. Dimonie, C. Ambruş and M. Tomescu: "Polymerization of Vinylcarbazol With Butyl-Lithium Type Catalyzers and Titanium Tetrachloride". Other papers were presented by A.V. Topchev (USSR): "The Catalytic Polymerization on Oxidic Catalyzers" and K. Vesely (CSR): "On the Mechanism of Ionic Polymerization". No other titles are given in this article. At present, special attention is paid to the production of polymers from olefins, such as ethylene, propylene, butylene, etc. By using less stable peroxides, the reaction temperature could be reduced from 180° to 45°C at a pressure of 1,500 atm, thus obtaining polymers with a density of 0.960 g/cm³. By using activated metal oxides, the pressure could be reduced to 30 - 40 atm. Academician Topchev mentioned in his paper the Rumanian polymerization process at medium pressure, developed by R. Mihail. Reference is made to new achievements such as the stereoregular polymerization of dienes, production of "sindiotactic" polymers, production of monomers of advanced

Card 2/4

R/003/60/011/011/001/007
A124/A02

Modern Engineering in the Field of Macromolecules as Reflected by the International Conference on Macromolecular Chemistry in Moscow

purity, study of fluorized polymers, production and use of saturated and non saturated combined polyesters, use of high quality lactames, etc. V.V. Korshak presented the "polyrecombination" method consisting of a reaction between the free radicals of some peroxides and the hydrogen atoms of the monomers and the "recombination" of the radical monomers formed in the polymer. A paper presented the synthesis of polyuronides worked out by ICECHIM. N.N. Semenov, V.A. Kargin, M. Magat, C.H. Bamfor and others have established that the polymerization reaction is accomplished at very high speed in the solid phase of monomers. Academician K.A. Andianov (USSR) pointed out some ways of investigation for the synthesis of the new polymers. E. Thilo (GDR) presented a paper regarding the anorganic polymers. Research is being conducted on biopolymers in the USSR, USA and other countries. P. Doty (USA) lectured on polynucleotides and academician Z.A. Rogovin on new modification methods of the properties of cellulose and other saccharoides. Research is being conducted on "grafted polymers" (polimeri grefati) and block-polymers for instance by G. Smets (Belgium). The use of X-rays, γ -rays, etc. has been presented by M. Magat (France). Various problems on the kinetics of polymerization and polycondensation reactions have also been discussed. During the last few years, many investigations have been

Card 3/4

R/003/60/011/011/001/007
A124/A026

Modern Engineering in the Field of Macromolecules as Reflected by the International Conference on Macromolecular Chemistry in Moscow

conducted on the structure of polymers. New methods of structural analysis have to be found in the future in order to guarantee good practical use of each newly synthesised polymer. ✓

Card 4/4

3/131/60/000/008/003/014
B004/B056

AUTHORS: Kamenskiy, I. V., Ungurean, N. V.

TITLE: Polymers on the Basis of Condensation Products of Furfurol With Acetone. Report I. Production of Furfurylides- and Difurfurylidene Acetones From Resins on Their Basis in the Presence of an Alkaline Catalyst

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, 1960, No. 8, pp. 17-19

TEXT: It was the aim of this study to work out a method of synthesizing furfurylidene acetone (FA) and difurfurylidene acetone (DFA), and to investigate the properties of their resins. For FA the following is given: A mixture of 6 moles of acetone and 1 mole of furfural is dropped with cooling into 0.1 mole of 1 - 3% alkaline solution, so that the temperature does not exceed 20°C. The alkaline solution is then neutralized with acetic acid, and the lower layer of oil is distilled in vacuum at a maximum of 65°C. Yield: 70% referred to furfural. DFA: 2 moles of furfural and 1 mole of acetone are dropped into a 10% aqueous-alcoholic solution of NaOH, while being intensively stirred. Maximum temperature: 20 - 25°C.
Card 1/3

Polymers on the Basis of Condensation Products S/191/60/000/008/003/014
of Furfurol With Acetone. Report I. Produc- B004/B056
tion of Furfurylides- and Difurfurylidene
Acetones From Resins on Their Basis in the
Presence of an Alkaline Catalyst

The crystals of DFA are re-crystallized from petroleum ether. Yield: 96-97%. The resins are formed from 34 g of FA or 27 g of DFA in 150-200 ml of benzene or alcohol after an addition of 1 - 4 g of NaOH (in the case of FA), 40 g of NaOH (in the case of DFA) (in the form of a 33% aqueous solution) at boiling temperature, after which they are precipitated in water and dried in vacuum. In the case of FA resinification is brought about by interaction of the carbonyl group of furfurol with the methyl group of acetone and by separation of water (about 0.5 mole of H₂O per mole of monomer). The resins are yellow or brown-yellow, brittle substances. Their molecular weight does not exceed 1200-1300 (Table). The oxime number of the fractions obtained from FA by precipitation by means of petroleum ether shows that 40-52% of the keto groups remain conserved. The high bromine number proves that the double bounds of the furane ring take no part in the reaction. In the case of DFA, resinification takes place by polymerization on the ethylene double bounds; and in the case of FA, condensation reactions occur in addition. The physical properties of these resins are comparable with those of Novolac phenolformaldehyde resins. ✓

Card 2/3

Polymers on the Basis of Condensation Products of Furfurol With Acetone. Report I. Production of Furfurylides- and Difurfurylidene Acetones From Resins on Their Basis in the Presence of an Alkaline Catalyst

S/191/60/000/008/003/014
B004/B056

They may be hardened by means of acid catalysts. There are 1 table and 14 references: 5 Soviet, 2 US, 4 German, 1 French, 1 Japanese, and 1 Rumanian.



Card 3/3

87431

S/191/60/000/010/003/017
B004/B060

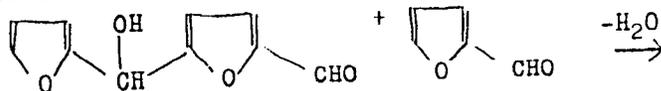
15-8111

AUTHORS: Kamenskiy, I. V., Ungurean, N. V., Itinskiy, V. I.

TITLE: The Process of Resin Formation From Furfurole

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, 1960, No. 10, pp. 8-12

TEXT: The authors wanted to clarify the resinification process of furfurole. The latter was resinified in the presence of 1% benzene sulfonic acid at 70-130°C either without solvent or dissolved in toluene or water. The number of aldehyde groups, the bromine number, acidity, oxime number, and amount of water liberated in the reaction were determined, and the resulting resin was subjected to an elementary analysis. In boiling toluene furfurole is resinified within 12 hours, 0.35 mole H₂O being separated per mole of furfurole. A reaction of the aldehyde group with the α-hydrogen atom of the furan ring is assumed to have the following course:



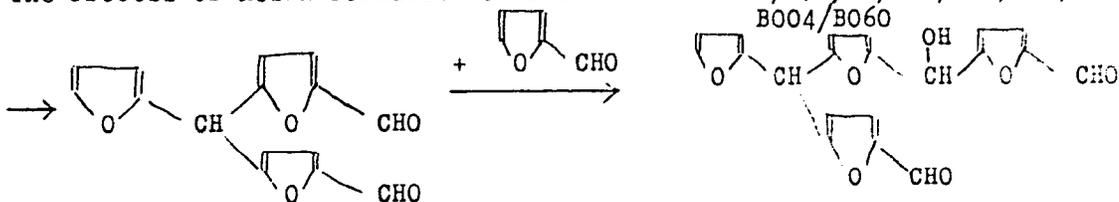
Card 1/3

87431

The Process of Resin Formation From Furfurole

S/191/60/000/010/003/017

B004/B060



This scheme was confirmed by a study of the resinification of the following compounds. 5-methyl furfural : this one resinifies more slowly than furfural under separation of 1 mole H₂O per 2 moles of 5-methyl

furfural. Tetrahydro furfural : At 100°C this one yields a soluble resin which is hardened only at a higher temperature (130-160°C) under separation of 1 mole H₂O per 2 moles of tetrahydro furfural.

Furfurylidene glycol acetate: this compound condenses at 100°C under separation of glycol and gives rise to a resin with a ramified structure, in which the furan rings are interconnected in α,α'-position. The furan ring is conserved in all resins. Resinification in water in the presence of benzene sulfonic acid confirmed the data contained in the literature. In this case the furan ring is expected to split and the resulting amber

Card 2/3

The Process of Resin Formation From Furfurole

87431
S/191/60/000/010/003/017
B004/B060

aldehyde to enter into reaction with other furfurole molecules.
A. I. Lazarev is mentioned. There are 5 tables and 21 references: 5
Soviet, 4 US, 2 British, 3 French, 3 German, 1 Italian, and 2 Japanese.

X

Card 3/3

87645

15.8111

S/191/60/000/012/004/016
B020/B066

AUTHORS: Kamenskiy, I. V., Ungurean, N. V., Kovarskaya, B. M.,
Itinskiy, V. I.

TITLE: Polymers on the Basis of Condensation Products of Furfurol
With Acetone. Report No. 2. Hardening of Furfurylidene- and
Difurfurylidene Acetone in the Presence of Acid Catalysts

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, 1960, No. 12, pp. 9 - 13

TEXT: Investigations carried out in recent years by the kafedra plasti-
cheskikh mass MKhTI im. D. I. Mendeleeva (Department of Plastics of the
Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology imeni D. I. Mendeleev) and NIIPM
(Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plasticheskikh mass - Scientific
Research Institute of Plastics) revealed that condensation products of
furfurol with various ketone form hardening resins in the presence of
mineral acids. In the present paper, results of an investigation of the
formation and cure of polymers on the basis of furfurylidene- and di-
furfurylidene acetone are given, which are formed in the condensation of
furfurol with acetone. The effect of ionic catalysts was thoroughly

Card 1/4

87645

Polymers on the Basis of Condensation Products of Furfurole With Acetone. Report No. 2. Hardening of Furfurylidene- and Difurfurylidene Acetone in the Presence of Acid Catalysts

S/191/60/000/012/004/016
B020/B066

studied, as these catalysts permit the production of cured polymers. The experiments were made at 70 - 100°C up to resinification, and at 160 - 200°C up to complete cure. The results of studying the effect of some ionic catalysts are presented in Table 1. CdCl_2 and CaCl_2 do not promote resinification, but give with the monomer an infusible complex which is insoluble in organic solvents and decomposes with water. Sulfuric acid is a good catalyst for the cure. The best ionic catalysts were aromatic sulfonic acids. Benzene sulfonic acid has many advantages compared with all other catalysts. It was found by experiments that the cure of furfurylidene acetone proceeds in three steps under the action of ionic catalysts, mainly benzene sulfonic acid: 1) Transition of furfurylidene acetone to a resinous state. The resin is soluble in acetone, dioxane, and other organic solvents; the reaction rate depends on the quantity of catalyst and on temperature. The resin is low-molecular in this state (Fig. 1); transition from the vitreous to the viscous state takes place in a narrow range of temperature. A range of high elasticity could not

Card 2/4

87645

Polymers on the Basis of Condensation Products of Furfurole With Acetone. Report No. 2. Hardening of Furfurylidene- and Difurfurylidene Acetone in the Presence of Acid Catalysts

S/191/60/000/012/004/016
B020/B066

be found. The bromine number of the resin in this state was 254, as compared to 345 in the case of furfurylidene acetone (Table 2), whereas the oxime number dropped from 422 to 210. The molecular weight of the resin does not exceed 1200. Polycondensation takes place under water separation (Table 3). 2) In the second stage, a resin is formed which is not soluble and only swells in organic solvents. On prolonged cure, an intenser cross-linking of molecules takes place, and deformation of samples decreases (Fig. 2). The conditions for curing samples whose thermomechanical characteristics were determined, are given (Table 4). The rate of curing is temperature-dependent. 3) In the third stage, the cured resin is infusible and insoluble which is characteristic of spatially interlaced polymers. Difurfurylidene acetone polymerizes at 180°C without a catalyst, and is cured in the presence of catalysts, which takes place as well in three steps. Fig. 3 shows the thermomechanical characteristics of three samples whose curing conditions are given in Table 4, and Fig. 4 shows the thermomechanical curves, recorded by a dynamometric scale, for samples obtained by heating to 80°C for 10 - 150 min. Table 6 gives the

X

Card 3/4

87645

Polymers on the Basis of Condensation Products of Furfurole With Acetone. Report No. 2.
Hardening of Furfurylidene- and Difurfurylidene Acetone in the Presence of Acid Catalysts

S/191/69/000/012/004/016
B020/B066

bromine and oxime numbers for difurfurylidene acetone and resin in the first stage of cure. The thermomechanical curves for difurfurylidene resin in the second (Fig. 5) and in the third (Fig. 6) stage of cure are presented. The elementary composition of the cured difurfurylidene acetone resin is given in Table 7. There are 6 figures, 7 tables, and 4 Soviet references. X

Card 4/4

83979

5.3400 also 2209

S/080/60/033/009/012/021
A003/A001

AUTHORS: Kamenskiy, I.V., Ungurean, N.V.

TITLE: Tetrahydrofurfurole and Its Interaction With Acetone

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 33, No. 9, pp. 2121-2127

TEXT: Various methods were tested to obtain tetrahydrofurfurole. The best results were obtained with the oxidation of tetrahydrofuryl alcohol in the vapor phase by air over a silver catalyst on pumice. The optimum reaction mixture consisted of 85 g tetrahydrofuryl alcohol and 15 g of water. The yield of tetrahydrofurfurole was 54.3% based on the initial amount of alcohol and 60.2% based on the amount of reacted alcohol. The physical characteristics of tetrahydrofurfurole are given. The study of the interaction of tetrahydrofurfurole with acetone showed that the reaction in an alkaline medium takes place more slowly than with furfurole. In the case of an excess of acetone the first reaction product is tetrahydrofurylbutanol-1-on-3 which loses water and is then transformed to tetrahydrofurfurylideneacetone. The final product is a mixture of both substances. Tetrahydrofurfurylideneacetone has a pronounced tendency to polymerization. There are 3 tables, 3 figures and 3 non-Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: November 27, 1959

Card 1/1

RUMANIA / Physical Chemistry. Kinetics. Combustion. Explosions. Topochemistry. Catalysis. B-9

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 8, 1959, 26481.

Author : Ralea, R. and Ungureanu, A.
Inst : Iasi University.
Title : The Co- and Cu-Catalyzed Oxidation of Sodium p-Aminosalicylate. A Kinetic Method for the Determination of Cu.

Orig Pub: An Stiint Univ Iasi, Sec I, 3, No 1-2, 315-324 (1957) (in French with Rumanian and Russian summaries).

Abstract: Intermediate compounds formed during the cobalt (II) and Cu(II) catalyzed oxidation of p-aminosalicylate of Na have been detected and isolated. The rate increase produced by Co(II) is so great as to make the determination of this ion not feasible. By

Card 1/2

23

UNGUREANU, Alexandra
Concepcion, F.

GARCIA, R., MD; UNGUREANU, Alexandra, MD.

Medical Clinic of the "Pundoni" Hospital (Clinica Medicala a
Spitalului "Pundoni") -(for all)

Bucharest, Viata Medicala, No 3, 1 Feb 63, pp 186-189.

"The use of Synthetic Anabolic Steroids in the Treatment of
Azotemia."

(2)

UNGHERIANU, A.; SWIZERSKI, G. (1961)

The city of Iasi today. Natura Geografica 16 no. 562-73 1-164

UNGUREANU, A1

"Geographical review." Anal St Jassy II 9:214-215 '63.

BOCHIRO, P.; GIGSU, V.; ANAVATOAREI, M.; UNGURIANU, A.

Economic and geographical contributions on the city of Falticeni.
Anal St Jassy II 20:147-158 '64.

1. Submitted October 26-27, 1963.

GROZA, L., ing.; BOGAN, M., ing.; UNGUREANU, B., ing.

Utilization of digital electronic computers to solve the electric network problems. Electrotehnica 9 no.10:358-366
0 '61.

1. Sef proiectant la Institutul de studii si proiectari energetice (for Groza). 2. Proiectant la Institutul de studii si proiectari energetice (for Bogan, Ungureanu).

BOGDAN, M., ing.; IANCOVICI, P., ing.; UNGUREANU, B., ing.

Results obtained by using CIFA digital computers for studying the dynamic stability in the power system of Rumania. Energetica Rum 11 no.7:304-308 JI '63.

RUMANIA / Microbiology. Microorganisms Pathogenic to Humans and Animals. F-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 20, 1958, No. 90964

Author : Ungureanu, C.; Greceanu, Al.

Inst : NOT given

Title : Study of a Strain of Clostridium hystoliticum Isolated from a Sheep Suffering from Edema of the Head

Orig Pub : Probl. epizootol. si microbiol., 1956, 4, 12-21 (Rum.)

Abstract : Cl. hystoliticum and Cl. oedematis maligni were isolated from the transudate of a one year old sheep. Intramuscular injection of an 18-hour broth culture of Cl. hystoliticum into guinea pigs in doses of 1, 0.5, and 0.1 ml killed the animals in 24 - 28 hours. Subcutaneous injections of a broth culture in the forehead region of sheep produced in them a characteristic picture of edema of the head. The administration of antigangrene polyvalent

Card 1/2

2.

Ungureanu, C.

KITROIU, P.
SURNAME (in case); Given Name

9

Country: Rumania

Academic Degree: Veterinarian

Affiliation: Institute of Pathology and Animal Hygiene (Institutul de Patologie si Igiena Animala).

Source: Bucharest, Probleme Zootehnice si Veterinara, No 6, 1961, pp 57-62.

Date: "Data on a Botulinic Intoxication With Silaged Fodder In Horses."

Co-authors:

UNGUREANU, C., Dr., Institute of Pathology and Animal Hygiene (Institutul de Patologie si Igiena Animala).
ORECIANU, Al., Veterinarian, Institute of Pathology and Animal Hygiene si Institutul de Patologie si Igiena Animala).
SIRBU, Z., Dr., Institute of Pathology and Animal Hygiene (Institutul de Patologie si Igiena Animala).
MIRBANU, M.D., Veterinarian, Food and Fodder Control Laboratory (Laboratorul de Control al Alimentelor si Furajelor).

RUMANIA

UNGUREANU, C., Dr, and GRECIANU, Al., Veterinarian, of the "Pasteur" Institute for Veterinary Research and Biological Products (Institutul de Cercetari Veterinare si Biopreparate "Pasteur").

"Investigations Concerning the Diagnostic Value of Degreased Pulorum Antigen."

Bucharest, Revista de Zootehnie si Medicina Veterinara, Vol 13, No 11, Nov 63, pp 56-63.

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: A study of the diagnostic value of pulorum antigen that was delipidized by treating the microbial corpus with chloroform and alcohol as compared to the antigen prepared by the standard method. The study was on 3301 chickens from two foci of typhopulorosis. The antigen being tested traced, by RHAR, 12.3 to 29.24 percent more infected chickens than the antigen prepared by washing with physiological water. Of 24 ovary samples from chickens with positive RHAR, 12 yielded salmonella stems, of which five gave a positive reaction only for the antigen delipidized with chloroform and alcohol and 2 only with the antigen delipidized with chloroform. Birds with positive RHAR for all antigens reacted positively to 1/160 to 1/640 RSAL, those 1/1 positive only to the delipidized antigens to 1/80 RSAL. --Includes 3 tables and 14 references, of which 4 German, 8 Rumanian.

26855
R/006/61/009/003/001/001
A231/A126

26.2131

AUTHOR: Ungureanu, Cornel, Engineer

TITLE: Some results concerning the distribution of fuel jets atomized by means of low-pressure injectors

PERIODICAL: Energetica, v. 9, no. 3, 1961, 94 - 100

TEXT: The article presents some results obtained by the thermal engineering laboratory of the Institutul Politehnic (Polytechnical Institute) in Timișoara on the operation of low-pressure liquid-fuel injectors. The test installation used consists of the liquid reservoir, the injector, the compressed-air reservoir, an equilibrium reservoir, a compressed-air controlling valve, a diaphragm measuring the air delivery, a micro-pressure gage measuring the dynamic pressure of the air, a differential pressure gage measuring the static superpressure of the air, a decantation vessel, and several conduits. The injector has four interchangeable nozzles and four head pieces. Experiments were conducted for the determination of the spraying injector, obtaining the following results: a) The spraying density on a section perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the injector varies from stage to stage; b) the values of the distribution curve and the values of

Card 1/ 2

26855

R/006/61/009/003/001/001

A231/A126

Some results ...

the accuracy module depend on the distance from the nozzle mouth; c) the fuel distribution according to the current section depends on the combinations between the nozzles and the head pieces; d) the spraying density is influenced by the nozzle aperture. Based on several experiments accomplished at various distances from the nozzle mouth, the shape of the jet and the lines of equal spraying density could be determined. M. Kukharev (Ref. 4: NAMI - 87, Moscow, 1959), by studying the atomization of the diesel engine fuel, came to the same results, as well as A.G. Blokh and E.C. Khichikhin (Ref. 5: 'Teploenergetica, no. 10, 1957) who studied a centrifugal injector. To prove this dependence the shape of the jet was studied by the author on the basis of some photos. During the experiments, the air pressure and the relative velocity were varied by using water or a mixture of 75% water and 25% glycerine as an atomization medium. Other investigations will be conducted to determine the connection between the size of the tapering angle of the jet and the invariants characterizing the atomization, as well as the changes appearing in case of a real combustion process. There are 13 figures, 3 tables and 5 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: E. Giffen and A. Muraszew, The automatization of liquid fuels. New York, 1953. X

ASSOCIATION: Institutul politehnic (Polytechnical Institute) in Timisoara

Card 2/2

VLADEA, I.; BARBU, V.; UNGUREANU, C.; BEJAN, I.; THEIL, H.; COTOCIU,
Eleonora

Influence of the main parameters on the pulverization angle
of a rotary injector. Bul St si Tehn Tim 7:185-195 '62.

DIOSZEGHY, Daniel, dr., prof.; RAPP, Tamas; SZAVA, Nandor; BENEDEK, Laszlo; HORVATH, Mihaly; GREGUSS, Pal, dr. (Jr); UNGUREANU, Cornel (Temesvar, Roman Nep. ztarsasag); CSORBA, Tamas; SZABOLCS, Gabor; KABLITZ, Richard (Lauda-Baden, Nemet Szovetsegi Koztarsasag); GYULAY, Alajos; LUZSA, Istvan; KOSZTOLANYI, Lajos

Technical and economic questions relating to oil utilization.
Ipari energia 3 no. 1/2:4-8 Ja-F '62.

1. Hctechnikai Kutato Intezet (for Csorba and Szabolcs).
2. VEGYTERV (for Gyulay). 3. ERCTERV (for Luzsa). 4. Orszagos Kozlaj-es Gazipari Troszt (for Kosztolanyi).

UNGUREANU, Cornel, ing. (Timisoara)

Fuel spraying by means of low-pressure pneumatic injectors.
Energetica Rum 10 no.8:313-319 Ag '62.

1. Sef de lucrari la Institutul politehnic din Timisoara.

BEJAN, I.; UNGUREANU, C.; COTOCIU, E.; COJEREANU, P.; GUTMAYER, H.

Study of the pulverization uniformity in rotative injectors.
Bul St si Tehn Tim 9 no.1:57-64 Ja-Je '64.

UNGUREANU, C.; THEIU, H.; BOBOESCU, N.

Nomograms for reckoning pneumatic burners with low pressure
air. Bul St si Tehn Tim 9 no.1:143-152 Ja-Je '64.

1. Submitted April 26, 1964.

UNGUREANU, C., conf. ing.; BARBU, V., ing.; BEJAN, I., ing.; THEIL, H.
ing.; ARDELEAN, Z., ing.

Studies on the operation of the "Dinamo-Timisoara 2" type
injector. Energetica Rum 12 no. 7:318-324 J1 '64.

UNGUREANU, C.; WESZMANN, Edith

Construction of, and tests with, a type of flowmeter with thermal
resistance. Studii cer.fiz. 10 no.4:857-860 '59. (EAI 9:5)
(Gases) (Flowmeters)

VASARU, Gh.; UNGUREANU, C.; FODOR, T.

Separation of the binary mixture He-H₂ by thermal diffusion.
Studii cerc fiz 12 no.4:825-838 '61. ²

1. Institutul de fizica atomica, Sectia Cluj.